

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW SPECIES OF LACEBUG FROM PAKISTAN  
(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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The present paper describes a new species of lacebug and records three others along with their respective host plants from Pakistan. These species are as follows: *Monosteira discoidalis* (Jakovlev) on poplar (*Populus euro-americana*); *Corythauma ayyari* (Drake) on *Ocimus* sp.; and *Galeatus scrophicus* Saunders on sunflower, plus the new form described below.

***Dietyla eudia*, n. sp.**  
(Fig. 1)

Moderately large, elliptical, grayish testaceous with two small spots on boundary vein separating discoidal and sutural areas, numerous short veinlets in costal and other elytral areas, second and fourth segments of each antenna, pronotal disc, body beneath, and a wide band or elongate mark near dorsal side of each femur fuscous to dark fuscous. Bucculae and laminae of rostral sulcus on thoracic sternum testaceous; rostrum fuscous. Dorsal surface thinly clothed with inconspicuous, scale-like pubescence. Hind wings hyaline. Length 2.75, width 1.35 mm.

Head very short, sharply declivent in front of eyes, armed with five moderately long, testaceous spines, the three frontal ones porrect and hind pair subappressed. Rostrum fuscous, long, tip resting on metasternum; bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front; sternal laminae of rostral sulcus widely separated from each other, nearly parallel on mesosternum, more widely separated and cordate on metasternum, closed behind. Antenna slender, moderately long, inconspicuously pubescent, fourth segment subclavate, measurements: segment I, 8; II, 6; III, 50; IV, 12. Metapleural ostiole and ostiolar canal imperceptible.

Pronotum large, moderately convex, punctate on disc, areolate on triangular projection of hind margin, tricarinate; median carina percurrent, very distinct, non-areolate, slightly more raised than lateral pair; lateral carinae visible on triangular process, convergent anteriorly, beneath paranotum only slightly convergent, but not coming in contact with

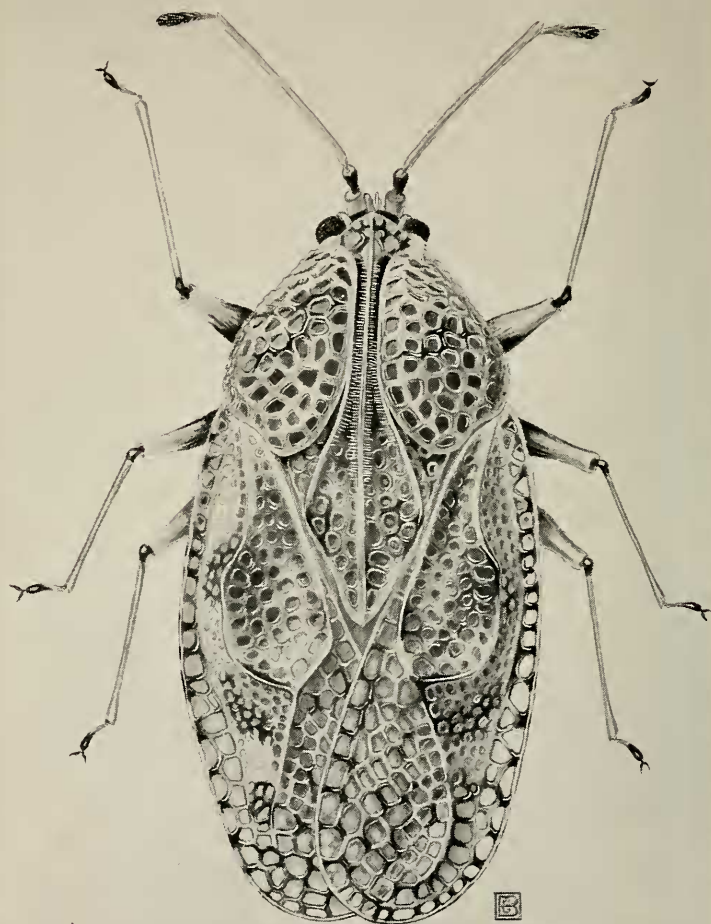


FIG. 1. *Dictyla eudia*, n. sp., paratype.

median carina, terminating anteriorly in front of middle of pronotal disc; paranotum very large, completely reflexed, with only a narrow space left uncovered on each side between median carina and outer margin of paranotum; hood small, inflated, not produced forward.

Elytra not much longer than abdomen, apices within slightly overlapping each other, jointly rounded behind, without tumid elevations;

costal area narrow, mostly uniseriate, biseriate for a short distance opposite apex of discoidal area, with crossveins thickened and dark; subcostal area sloping obliquely downward toward costal area, mostly bi- or triseriate, wider just behind discoidal area, there five or six areolae deep, thence narrowing apically to a single cell; discoidal area extending backward beyond middle of elytron, widest in front of apex, boundary vein separating it from subcostal area deeply concavely extended in apical two-fifths into subcostal area; sutural areas slightly overlapping each other, each on same horizontal level as discoidal area. Hind wings clear, extending slightly beyond apex of genital segments, functional. Legs short, slender, inconspicuously pubescent; femora slightly swollen.

*Holotype* ♂ and *allotype* ♀: Both macropterous, taken on *Cordia ruthii*, March 1964, West Pakistan, Drake Coll. (USNM).

*Paratypes*: Four specimens taken on same host along with type, in collections of both authors.

This species can be separated from members of the genus found in Asia and the Malay Archipelago by the very wide, completely reflexed paranota, shape of discoidal areas, and the sparse, erect, scale-like, golden pubescence on dorsal surface. The uncovered space between the median carina and the outer margin of either paranotum is approximately twice that of the height of median carina. A paratype, drawn by Caroline B. Lutz, Washington, D.C., is illustrated.